

close relations with France, and the necessity of organising the feudal hierarchy of the kingdom led naturally in Sicily to the appearance of the Chancellor, the Constable, and other offices whose names and offices are common to England and France no less than Sicily. And indeed in this kind of the administration tended to grow at the expense of the non-French elements. Roger himself drew largely from Byzantine and Moslem institutions in seeking models for the royal government. It was from Constantinople and Cairo, it was among his Byzantine and Saracen officials, that he found the institutions, the statecraft, the bureaucratic knowledge which give his government its most characteristic and non-Western features, the great and «acred» prestige of the royal name, the all-informing activity, the direct and yet universal action of the royal power. It was from this that he became the patron of such science and the School of Salerno, that he encouraged industries and commerce while diverting the profits* of trade to the royal exchequer. It was indeed the financial organisation of the Sicilian monarchy which was unique; no records of it to

prove the
value of the royal revenues, but it can
hardly |w
doubted that with so- exacting and
systematised
an exchequer, acting up*m & land m
naturally
favoured as Southern Italy and still
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Sicily, tins incomingt of government
vastly
ceeded the badly-«rgttni»tl ex-
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